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EXAMINER

SALL, EL HADJI MALICK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/817,875	GUAN, FENG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	El Hadji M Sall	2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓ | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

1. DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to the application filed on March 26, 2001. Claims 1-31 are pending. Claims 1-31 represent dynamic information sharing based on unique individual ID.

2. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "the specific dynamic information sharing services" in lines 5-6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For purpose of prior art rejection in this office action, examiner presumes "a specific dynamic information sharing services".

In addition, phrase "such as" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d). For purpose of prior art rejection in this office action, the search will be limited to either one of the limitations.

Claims 2-27 recite the limitations "personal information", "personal information", "e-business card", "e-business card", "medical record", "emergency information", "emergency information", "alumni directory", alumni directory, "user group", "address book", "search", "view information", "view information", "request information", "request information", "approve request", "approve request", "request status", "request status", "access control", "access control", "church membership", "one-click registration/enrollment", "kids ID", "pet ID" respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For purpose of prior art rejection in this office action, examiner presumes "personal information", "personal information", "business card or

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data card", "business card or data card", "medical record", "personal information", "personal information", "directory information or history list or personal information", "directory information or history list or personal information", "user group", "contact information or personal information", "search", "view information", "view information", "request information", "request information", "approve request", "approve request", "request status", "request status", "access control", "access control", "directory information or history list", "on-line registration", "ID", and "ID".

3. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 6-9, 1-17, 22-23, 25-27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hagan et al. U.S. 6,734,886 in view of Livingston et al. U.S. 6,424.

Hagan teaches the invention substantially as claimed including method of customizing a browsing experience on a world-wide-web site.

As to claim 1, Hagan teaches a method of developing a Infold portal for both personal and business needs over a computer network, the method comprising:

(a) Generating a home page

I. where a user can log in to the InfoID portal (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...a login page 16 into which a registered user enters a unique Web ID...);

II. one of the links is a registration link to a registration page where a user can register with the portal (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...the Web site includes a home page¹²; a registration page 14 which may be used by a new user to register with the Web site 10...);

(b) Providing links to information sharing (based on unique ID) services, such as "personal information", "E-business card", "medical records", "emergency information", "alumni directory", "church membership directory", "user defined group", "instant electronic mail", "one-click registration/enrollment", "kids ID" and "pet ID", after a user logged in (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

(c) Providing links to functions, such as "search", "view information", "request information", "approve request", "request status" and "access control" (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...the Web site includes a home page¹²...a search engine 22 which the user may use to search the Web site...).

Hagan fails to teach links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services.

However, Livingston teaches system for presenting and managing enterprise architectures. Livingston teaches links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services, and functions/features (column 2, lines 4-7, Livingston discloses...to provide a system that builds the pages users see dynamically, assembling all relevant information components on the fly based on the user's request; column 7, lines 52-60, Livingston discloses...to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual...;column 12, lines 40-44, Livingston discloses after all the units of the content and documents are retrieved, the content is assembled ¹⁰² into a whole document based on the hierarchy in the relevant outlines and the dictates of the templates and styles).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Livingston to provide links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services, and functions/features. One would be motivated to so to create a system that provides links to dynamic information (column 2, lines 4-5, Livingston discloses it is an additional object of the present invention to provide a system that builds the pages users see dynamically).

As to claim 2, Hagan teaches a method to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "personal information" link that enables a user to create, update, edit his/her personal profile (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

As to claim 6, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "medical record" link that enables a user to create, update and edit his/her medical record (column 5, lines 39-43, Hagan discloses under the basic business model, health plan members may access the PersonalPath Web site to obtain healthcare related information and other services of interest to them).

As to claim 7, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "personal information" link that enables a user to create, update and edit his/her information record (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

As to claim 8, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 7, wherein the "personal information" link further enables the user to input and update his/her name, address, age, sex, date of birth, his/her emergency contact information (such as spouse

and relative's contact information), primary physician's information, medical history, and insurance information, etc. (column 14, lines 13-25, Hagan discloses When a user who has activated customization logs in to the Web site 10, a search using the search engine 22 may be automatically run on behalf of the User. This will be a basic search on the medical codes from the User's recent medical history, the User's gender, age, the top 20 codes from the User's site navigation history. These 3 most relevant selections from each of the 7 content areas will provide users with the medical information most relevant to their current conditions and demonstrated interests).

As to claim 9 method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "directory information or history list or personal information" link that enables a user to create, update and edit his/her information (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

As to claim 11, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "user group" link that enables a user to create his/her own user group (column 4, lines 42-46, Hagan discloses According to yet another method, profiles may be created into which users with similar medical code combinations may be grouped; column 10, lines 40-43, Hagan discloses In password recovery, the user is challenged by the Certificate Authority server 92 to answer a set of identifying questions randomly selected from a larger group, which the User provided when the account was set up).

As to claim 12, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "contact information or personal information" link that enables a user to create, update and edit his/her own address book (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in

order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

As to claim 13, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "search" link that enables a user search information in the database by individual's name or individual's Infold (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...the Web site includes a home page12...a search engine 22 which the user may use to search the Web site...).

As to claim 14, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "view information" link that enables a user to view his/her contact information (column 1, lines 29-36, Hagan discloses...to view a specific Web page, a client computer system specifies the URL for that Web page in a request...).

As to claim 15, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 14.

Hagan fails to teach "view information" link further enables the user to view information in different folders, and create or edit folders.

However, Livingston teaches "view information" link further enables the user to view information in different folders, and create or edit folders (column 10, lines 48-49, Livingston discloses the user can then link to other items of information by using a similar browser selection process; column 13, lines 63-67 – column 14, lines 1-10, Livingston discloses in creating the EAM, a process 170, as depicted in Fig. 8, is performed...The authoring process can be implemented using a number of different editing tools...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Livingston to create "view information" link further enables the user to view information in different folders, and create or edit folders. One would be motivated to do so to allow users to retrieve all relevant web pages while performing a search.

As to claim 16, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "request information" link that enables a user to make a request to a person from whom he/she needs contact information (column 1, lines 32-39, Hagan discloses To view a specific Web page, a client computer system specifies the URL for that Web page in a request (e.g., a HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP") request). The request is forwarded to the Web server that supports the Web page. When the Web server receives the request, it sends the Web page to the client computer system. When the client computer system receives the Web page, it typically displays the Web page using a browser).

As to claim 17, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 16, wherein the "request information" link further enables the user to request access to another user's personal information, and/or emergency information, and/or E-business card information (column 1, lines 32-39, Hagan discloses To view a specific Web page, a client computer system specifies the URL for that Web page in a request (e.g., a HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP") request). The request is forwarded to the Web server that supports the Web page. When the Web server receives the request, it sends the Web page to the client computer system. When the client computer system receives the Web page, it typically displays the Web page using a browser).

As to claim 22, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "access control" link that enables a user to control or change the access to his/her own information from other users who have been approved to have access (column 7, lines 4-8, Hagan discloses...each user will have a unique Web ID and password which will enable the user to log on to the Web site 10 and gain access to the information and other services provided on the Web site 10 by the operator).

As to claim 23, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 22, wherein the "access control" link further enables the user to block the access to his/her own information by another user, or change the access level of another user to his/her own information (column 7, lines 9-15, Hagan discloses because the users' personal medical

histories will be used to customize their respective browsing experiences...to ensure the confidentiality of this information...).

As to claim 25, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "on-line registration" link that enables a user to register with a conference (or exhibition, show etc.) or enroll to a insurance program (or magazine subscription program, a school or a college, etc.) (column 5, lines 53-59, Hagan discloses referring to FIG. 1, the Web site 10 includes a home page¹²; a registration page 14 which may be used by a new user to register with the Web site 10...).

As to claim 26, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "ID" link that enables parents to identify their children by providing kids-related information, such as their parents contact information, home address, etc. (column 7, lines 4-8, Hagan discloses...each user will have a unique Web ID and password which will enable the user to log on to the Web site 10 and gain access to the information and other services provided on the Web site 10 by the operator; column 7, lines 36-38, Hagan discloses to-easily identify the Users, each User is assigned a unique surrogate ID...).

As to claim 27, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1, wherein "ID" link that enables pets owners to identify their pets by providing pets-related information, such as their owners' contact information, home address, etc. (column 7, lines 4-8, Hagan discloses...each user will have a unique Web ID and password which will enable the user to log on to the Web site 10 and gain access to the information and other services provided on the Web site 10 by the operator; column 7, lines 36-38, Hagan discloses to-easily identify the Users, each User is assigned a unique surrogate ID...).

As to claim 29, Hagan teaches a computer program embodied on a computer-readable medium for maintaining a Infold portal, the computer program comprising: for both personal and business needs over a computer network, the method comprising:

(a) means for generating a home page

I. where a user can log in to the InfoID portal (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...a login page 16 into which a registered user enters a unique Web ID...);

II. one of the links is a registration link to a registration page where a user can register with the portal (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...the Web site includes a home page¹²; a registration page 14 which may be used by a new user to register with the Web site 10...);

(b) Providing links to information sharing (based on unique ID) services, such as "personal information", "E-business card", "medical records", "emergency information", "alumni directory", "church membership directory", "user defined group", "instant electronic mail", "one-click registration/enrollment", "kids ID" and "pet ID", after a user logged in (column 2, lines 18-22, Hagan discloses Ideally, the best way to customize a Web site browsing experience is to use personal information of the user in order to make an informed determination as to which Web pages are likely to be of interest to the user).

(c) Providing links to functions, such as "search", "view information", "request information", "approve request", "request status" and "access control" (column 5, lines 53-64, Hagan discloses...the Web site includes a home page¹²...a search engine 22 which the user may use to search the Web site...).

Hagan fails to teach links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services.

However, Livingston teaches links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services, and functions/features (column 2, lines 4-7, Livingston discloses...to provide a system that builds the pages users see dynamically, assembling all relevant information components on the fly based on the user's request; column 7, lines 52-60, Livingston discloses...to create a dynamic environment on the user's screen that is highly customized for each individual...;column 12, lines 40-44, Livingston discloses after all the units of the content and documents are retrieved, the content is assembled ¹⁰² into a whole document based on the hierarchy in the relevant outlines and the dictates of the templates and styles).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Livingston to provide links to web pages that are relevant to specific dynamic information sharing services, and functions/features. One would be motivated to so to create a system that provides links to dynamic information (column 2, lines 4-5, Livingston discloses it is an additional object of the present invention to provide a system that builds the pages users see dynamically).

5. Claims 3-5, 10 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hagan et al. U.S. 6,734,886 in view of Livingston et al. U.S. 6,424, and further in view of Moon et al. U.S. 6,138,908.

Hagan teaches the invention substantially as claimed including method of customizing a browsing experience on a world-wide-web site.

As to claim 3, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 2.

Hagan fails to teach the "personal information" link further enables the user to input and update his/her name, address, work, phone number, home phone number, cellular phone number, email address, web page URL, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above.

However, Moon teaches method of updating communications facilitation data. Moon teaches the "personal information" link further enables the user to input and update his/her name, address, work, phone number, home phone number, cellular phone number, email address, web page URL, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above (column 2, lines 30-50, Moon discloses...communications facilitation data includes normal contact information such as name, personal mailing address, personal phone numbers...; column 4, lines 3-10, Moon discloses the present updating method involves automatically tracking to whom the communication facilitation data card is sent...when a use updates her communications facilitation data card...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Moon to get the user to input and update his/her name, address, work, phone number, home phone number, cellular phone number, email address, web page URL, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above. One would be motivated to do so to reduce errors and burden on the user when communication facilitation data cards are updated (see abstract).

As to claim 4, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1.

Hagan fails to teach: step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "data card" link that enables a user to create, update and edit/her business profile.

However, Moon teaches: step (a) is practiced by generating the web page with links including a "data card" link that enables a user to create, update and edit/her business profile (column 3, lines 25-26, Moon discloses methods have been identified for creating, sending, editing, and using communications facilitation data cards; column 4, lines 3-10, Moon discloses...when a user updates her communications facilitation data card, the list of the previous sendees can be automatically used to send the updated communication facilitation data...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Moon to provide a "data card" link that enables a user to create, update and edit/her business profile. One would be motivated to do so to allow the users to input new information in the business profile.

As to claim 5, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 4.

Hagan fails to teach "data card" link further enables the user to input and update his/her name, title, department name, company name, business address, work phone number, fax number, cellular phone number, email addresses, web page URL, his/her roles and responsibilities, product and services, promotions, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above

However, Moon teaches "data card" link further enables the user to input and update his/her name, title, department name, company name, business address, work phone number, fax number, cellular phone number, email addresses, web page URL, his/her roles and responsibilities, product and services, promotions, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above (column 2, lines 30-50, Moon discloses...communications facilitation data includes normal contact information such as name, personal mailing address, personal phone numbers...; column 4, lines 3-10, Moon discloses the present updating method involves automatically tracking to whom the communication facilitation data card is sent...when a use updates her communications facilitation data card...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Moon to get the user to input and update his/her name, title, department name, company name, business address, work phone number, fax number, cellular phone number, email addresses, web page URL, his/her roles and responsibilities, product and services, promotions, and customized fields, etc. A user can also define the access level for each of the field mentioned above. One would be motivated to do so to reduce errors and burden on the user when communication facilitation data cards are updated (see abstract).

As to claim 10, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 9.

Hagan fails to teach the "directory information or history list or personal information" link further enables the user to input and update following information:

- (d) elementary school (name and ID) and graduating class
- (e) high school (name and ID) and graduating class
- (f) university/college (name and ID), graduating class, degree earned, major and minor.

However, Moon teaches the "directory information or history list or personal information" link further enables the user to input and update following information:

- (d) elementary school (name and ID) and graduating class
- (e) high school (name and ID) and graduating class

(f) university/college (name and ID), graduating class, degree earned, major and minor (column 4, lines 33-39, Moon discloses when the user desires to update his communications facilitation data card, the user selects the communications facilitation data card to be updated (box 110). The communications facilitation data card is then edited (box 120) and saved (box 140). The user is then prompted to send the updated communications facilitation data card to those on the history list (box 150); column 2, lines 36-41, Moon discloses Communications facilitation data includes normal contact information such as name, personal mailing address, personal phone numbers, company name, company mailing address, company phone numbers, facsimile number, e-mail address, URLs, pager number, job title, or any combination of the above).

As to claim 24, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1.

Hagan fails to teach "directory information or history list or personal information" link that enables church to share information among its members.

However, Moon teaches "directory information or history list or personal information" link that enables church to share information among its members (column 4, lines 33-39, Moon discloses...the user is then prompted to send the updated communications facilitation data card to those on the history list (box 150)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Moon to provide "directory information or history list or personal information" link that enables church to share information among its members. One would be motivated to do so to track where communications facilitation data has been sent (see abstract).

6. Claims 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hagan et al. U.S. 6,734,886 in view of Livingston et al. U.S. 6,424, and further in view of Nanbu et al. U.S. 6,763,335.

Hagan teaches the invention substantially as claimed including method of customizing a browsing experience on a world-wide-web site.

As to claim 18, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 1.

Hagan fails to teach "approve request" link that enables a user to approve a request from another user who wants to have access to his/her contact information.

However, Nanbu teaches purchasing request apparatus and system. Nanbu teaches "approve request" link that enables a user to approve a request from another user who wants to have access to his/her contact information (figure 24; figure 25; column 20, lines 21-42, Nanbu discloses a approval processing windows...and the "approval select" button is clicked.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hagan in view of Nanbu to provide approve request" link that enables a user to approve a request from another user who wants to have access to his/her contact information. One would be motivated to do so to allow on-line shoppers to have access to their personal and other profiles.

As to claim 19, Hagan teaches a method according to claim 18.

Hagan fails to teach the "approve request" link further enables the user to deny the access request, or approve the access request by assigning the access level to each field of his/her own information record.

However Nanbu teaches the "approve request" link further enables the user to deny the access request, or approve the access request by assigning the access level to each field of his/her own information record (figure 24; column 6, lines 26-46, Nanbu discloses...the approver determines approval or rejection of purchase of the approval-requested article in a client-server environment where a plurality of clients are connected on a communication network...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Nanbu to provide the "approve request" link further enables the user to deny the access request, or approve the access request by

assigning the access level to each field of his/her own information record. One would be motivated to do so to allow on-line shoppers to either have access or deny access to the approver's own information.

As to claim 20, Hagan teaches the method according to claim 1.

Hagan fails to teach "request status" link that enables a user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past.

However, Nanbu teaches "request status" link that enables a user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past (figure 11; column 11, lines 63-67, Nanbu discloses...the list of article purchase request statuses is displayed in accordance with conditions designated in the dialogue box for designating the search conditions and display form...).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hagan in view of Nanbu to provide "request status" link that enables a user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past. One would be motivated to do so to have a good record of approve and disapprove requests.

As to claim 21, Hagan teaches method according to claim 20.

Hagan fails to teach the "request status" link further enables the user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past by providing "request date", "response date" "Infold of the person he/she made access request to", "the name of the person he/she made request to" and the "status of that request" (such as rejected, approved, pending). The user can also cancel the pending request if he/she wishes to do so.

However, Nanby teaches the "request status" link further enables the user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past by providing "request date", "response date" "Infold of the person he/she made access request to", "the name of the person he/she made request to" and the "status of that request" (such as rejected, approved, pending). The user can also cancel the pending request if he/she wishes to do so (figure 11; column 12, lines 56-64, Nanbu discloses...the selection button,

message, state (status), request number, requester name, article name...and approver name can be displayed).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hagan in view of Nanbu to provide the "request status" link further enables the user to know the status of all request he/she has made in the past by providing "request date", "response date" "Infold of the person he/she made access request to", "the name of the person he/she made request to" and the "status of that request". One would be motivated to do so to have a good record of approve and disapprove requests.

7. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hagan et al. U.S. 6,734,886 in view of Gershman et al. U.S. 6,356,905.

Hagan teaches the invention substantially as claimed including method of customizing a browsing experience on a world-wide-web site.

As to claim 31, Hagan teaches unique information IDs, and the web-based application can be synchronized with the desktop application (column 5, lines 53-59, Hagan discloses Referring to FIG. 1, the Web site 10 includes a home page 12; a registration page 14 which may be used by a new user to register with the Web site 10; a login page 16 into which a registered user enters a unique Web ID and password to gain access to the data on the Web site 10; an account recovery page 18; a password recovery page 20; and a search engine 22 which a user may use to search the Web site 10);column 8, lines 19-24, Hagan disclose...After the data is stored in the data warehouse server 88, it is uploaded to the Web server 54 via the Operator's internal computer network and stored in the user database 44).

Hagan fails to teach a wireless hand-held device.

However, Gershman teaches System, method and article of manufacture for mobile communication utilizing an interface support framework. Gershman teaches a method of developing a wireless hand-held device that enables users to exchange their

information. This device can be used to communicate with the web-based application (see abstract, Gershman discloses...a wireless phone or similar hand-held wireless device with Internet Protocol capability is combined with other peripherals to provide a portable portal into the internet. The wireless device prompts a user to input information of interest to the user...)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hagan in view of Gershman to provide a wireless hand-held device. One would be motivated to do so to allow hand-held wireless device with Internet Protocol capability combined with other peripherals to provide a portable portal into the Internet (see abstract).

8. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

9. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Livingston et al. U.S. 6,424,979.

Livingston teaches the invention as claimed including system for presenting and managing enterprise architectures (see abstract).

As to claim 28, Livingston teaches a computer system for dynamic information sharing based on unique individual ID. The computer comprising:

(a) at least one user computer running a computer program that requests information according to a user's unique information ID (figure 5; column 12, lines 24-28, Livingston discloses...when a user requests 81 information contained in the EAM. The system interprets 82 the request using the profile and portal information. Document ID's are retrieved 83 based on the requested information).

(b) at least one system server running a server program, the at least one user computer and the system server being interconnected by a computer network, the system server sending the request information according to the user's unique individual ID and enabling a user via the user's computer to retrieve information over the computer network (column 2, lines 44-53, Livingston discloses...the page request is sent to a web server. The web server relays the page request to an object server that queries a database using the attributes to obtain content satisfying the request. The content is formed into a web page and provided back to the interface by the web server. The content is separated into atomic units allowing the information to be rearranged as requested by the user).

10. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hagan et al. U.S. 6,734,886.

Hagan teaches the invention as claimed including method customizing a browsing experience on a world-wide-web site (see abstract).

As to claim 30, Hagan teaches a method of developing a desktop application that has the same functionality and features as those of web-based application we just discussed above. It will use a database residing on a user's computer instead of

central on-line database. The local database can be synchronized with the central on-line database via web, whenever the user wishes (column 8, lines 19-24, Hagan disclose...After the data is stored in the data warehouse server 88, it is uploaded to the Web server 54 via the Operator's internal computer network and stored in the user database 44).

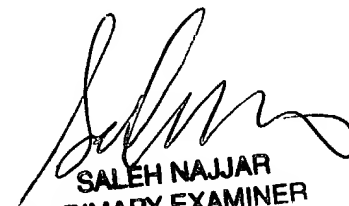
11. Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 703-306-4153. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 703 308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall
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SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER

